

...and corporate privileges, to a limited sum, upon the condition that it shall pay to the Commonwealth a portion of its earnings, in the shape of a fixed tipon the freight carried over the road, (questioned by the company, and that, after the grant has taken effect, and when the corporation is in the full enjoyment of the benefit conferred upon it by the charter. The question, it is true, is a legal one, and its decision, therefore, rests with the judicial department of the government, but it is not the slightest doubt, that the decision, when had, will indicate the right of the Commonwealth.

...The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, with the tables and documents accompanying it, will exhibit the condition of the vast engine of social improvement to which it relates. The number of pupils, in all the public schools of the State, is 631,651—of which, 11,486 are of teachers, 14,071. The schools have been in operation, on an average, over the whole State, five months and nine days. The average salary of male teachers, is \$24 80, and of female teachers \$17 75; and the cost of instruction, per pupil, fifty-three cents per month. The average tax for tuition, &c., is about five and a half mills, and for building purposes, about three and one-sixth mills, on the dollar. Including the city of Philadelphia, the entire cost of tuition, &c., was \$2,047,661 92; the building expenses \$531,413 85; and the whole expense of the system, in the State, for the year, \$3,579,075 77.

...The increasing ease and soundness of our financial condition, will, at no remote period, justify an addition to the common school appropriation. The general policy of the State has been that each district shall raise within itself the main support of its own schools; but, an annual donation, distributable amongst them all, in proportion to population, has also been a part of that policy. The object of this State grant seems to be twofold: First—it is a means of securing regularity in the proceedings and reports of the several districts so that the Department of Common Schools shall have the requisite information for the due discharge of its functions. And second—it lightens, in some degree, the burden of local taxation; to the relief of the poorer and more sparsely peopled districts. An increase of the annual appropriation would enhance both these objects, and, whenever the finances of the government will justify it, commends itself to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

...The aid which the Legislature has hitherto extended to the establishment of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, strongly evinces their high appreciation of the advantages which it is anticipated will grow out of that institution. Why it must be admitted that knowledge is as essential to the art of farming, as it is to all the other employments of life, we can not but feel deeply interested, that a community so peculiarly agricultural as we are, should have all the advantages of an education which combines in itself, as well the knowledge of the practical art of agriculture, as scientific acquirements in all those branches of learning which are especially applicable to its profitable pursuit. A school where agriculture is practically taught, is a new field to which our attention has been called; and one which, because of its great importance, well deserves our attention. It embraces the principle, that while youth are taught habits of industry, they are impressed with the proud consideration, that the labor of their own hands contributes to their acquisition of knowledge. And thus, too, education is brought within the reach of many a bright genius, who would otherwise struggle and languish for the want of the means of acquiring it. Our school, within its limited means, has been in successful operation during the past year, having under its charge one hundred boys, who, while they are carefully instructed in all those branches of science which pertain to a high order of education, are daily engaged in all the practical operations of the farm—fitting them to return to rural life, and to infuse throughout the State an amount and kind of knowledge which must ultimately pro-

duce a most beneficial influence upon this most cherished branch of industry. The practical workings of the school, for the past year, have impressed the trustees, who have the charge, with the highest respect for its complete success. The great interest which is everywhere felt throughout the Commonwealth, in the further extension and progress of the institution, commends it to our care and protection. The State Librarian will report to you the completion of the descriptive and classified catalogue of the books in the State Library, authorized by the act of the 10th of April, 1858. A work, from the details it embraces, of much labor, and which will greatly facilitate the use of the Library. It will be seen, from his report, that 151 titles of the Library dates far back in the history of the Provincial government, and that it received the fostering care of the Commonwealth during the period of the Revolution. It is gratifying, that, notwithstanding the waste to which it has been subjected in past years, owing to the want of proper attention, and under the careful supervision of the present Librarian, it has, since he has had the charge of it, nearly doubled its number of volumes; and now contains all 22,000 volumes—the largest State Library in the Union; with the single exception of that of the State of New York.

...The collection of law books, and especially law reports, is considered by those competent to judge, among the best in the country. The Library, from its intrinsic value and importance, and its historical relations, deserves, and I trust it will receive, the continued liberality of the Legislature. In my inaugural address, as well as in my last annual message, I expressed the opinion that our present banking system was extremely defective, and that, unless it were radically changed, it should consider it an imperative duty to withhold the Executive approval from all bills relating to new banks. Without again giving in detail the reasons which influenced my action on this question, or repeating the suggestions and recommendations heretofore made to the Legislature, it is proper to remark, at this time, that my convictions have been confirmed, by time and reflection—that my opinions remain unchanged, and that I cannot approve of any increase of banking corporations under existing laws.

...If corporate privileges, for banking purposes, are needed, to accommodate the business wants of any portion of the State justice requires that such institutions should be compelled to protect the community receiving its circulation, by requiring that ample security shall be given for the prompt redemption of its notes the sufficiency of which no act of the corporation could impair. All experience in this State, and elsewhere, has demonstrated, that it is present system affords little or no protection to note holders, beyond the personal integrity of the officers controlling the management of the several banks. For a full exposition of my views on this question, I respectfully call the attention of the General Assembly to my last annual message.

...The reports of the Auditor General, the State Treasurer, the Surveyor General, the Adjutant General, and the Attorney General, will be laid before you, and will show, in detail, the operations of their respective departments for the past year. Deeply impressed with the belief that the present mode of receiving, keeping, and disbursing the public revenue, is entirely unsafe, and inadequate to the complete protection of the interests of the Commonwealth involved, I again respectfully, though earnestly, invoke legislative action on this highly important subject. The receipts and disbursements of the Treasury are each, annually, from three to four millions of dollars. At times there is on hand a balance exceeding one million of dollars. The State Treasurer gives security to the Commonwealth in the sum of only eighty thousand dollars. He deposits the money of the State when and where he pleases, and it is paid out upon his own check exclusively. His accounts are settled by the Auditor General, once a month, and this is, apparently, the only safeguard provided by law to prevent the illegal use of the public funds while under the control of the State Treasurer. That the Treasury of the Commonwealth has hitherto escaped from disastrous default, is owing to the integrity of the officer, and not to the efficiency of the laws; and while our main reliance, in the future, must be on the honesty of the officers to whom the department is entrusted, it is, nevertheless, the plain duty of the government, by proper legislative enactments, to prevent, as far as possible, the illegal, improper or fraudulent use of the funds of the State by a faithless or dishonest public agent. I respectfully recommend that provision be made by law that no money shall be deposited in any bank, or elsewhere, by the State Treasurer, without first requiring security to be given to the Commonwealth for the prompt re-payment of the sums deposited—that all checks, issued by the State Treasurer, shall be countersigned by the Auditor General; before they are used; and that daily accounts of the moneys received, deposited and disbursed, shall be kept in the office of the Auditor General; as well as in the Treasury Department; and that weekly statements of the balances in the Treasury, and the places and amounts of deposits, shall be kept in a book to be provided for that purpose in each department.

...The Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the resolutions of the 19th of April, 1858, to revise the Penal Code of

this Commonwealth, have presented to me their final report, which is here transmitted to the General Assembly. Its importance to our whole community and the great labor devoted to its preparation, commends it to your early and earnest attention. The manner in which the duties of the commission have been performed cannot fail, in my opinion, to receive your approbation.

...I commend to your fostering care the State Lunatic Asylum, at Harrisburg; the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, for the insane, at Pittsburgh; the Asylum for the Blind, at Philadelphia; the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Philadelphia; the Pennsylvania Training School for idiotic and feeble-minded children, at Media; the House of Refuge, at Philadelphia; and the Western House of Refuge, at Pittsburgh. These, excellent, charitable and reformatory State institutions have done, and are doing, almost incalculable good in the relief of suffering humanity; and in the reclamation and reform of the erring young. They have strong claims upon the continued bounty of the Commonwealth. The annual report of these noble charities will be laid before you; and will exhibit, in detail, their operations during the past year. I refrain from recommending, as proper objects for the bounty of the State, a number of benevolent and charitable associations, equally human and beneficent in their operations; because they are entirely local in their character, and however meritorious their claims may be, and unquestionably are, upon the respective communities for whose particular use they are founded and conducted, in my opinion, they have no claims upon the Treasury of the State, which can be recognized with a just regard to the interests and rights of other sections of the Commonwealth.

...The editor of the Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives has prepared a copious index to the whole work, which will be laid before the Legislature, at an early day of the session. This publication is now completed, and it is a satisfaction to know, that the records of the colony, as well as those of the State, preceding the adoption of the Constitution of 1790, are now of easy access to the public, and in a condition which renders their entire destruction impossible. I recommend that a suitable sum be paid, by the Commonwealth, to the editor of the Records and Archives, for the work performed by him, since the discontinuance of his salary. I have so repeatedly presented my views to the Legislature, of the evils arising from local and class legislation, that it is not necessary again to repeat them. I desire, however, to call the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that we have, on our statute books, general laws providing for the incorporation of railroad, turnpike, bridge, plank road, gas, water, insurance and other similar companies, and that all corporate powers granted by the Legislature, to such companies, should be under these general laws, so that there may be a uniformity in the provisions of similar associations; and that the time of the General Assembly may not be occupied in passing bills of great length, when a simple reference to the details of the laws would answer every purpose.

...The practice of sending to the Executive a large number of bills immediately preceding the final adjournment of the Legislature, is highly objectionable, and ought, as far as practicable, to be discontinued. Its necessary consequence is, either to compel the Executive to approve bills which he has not fully examined; or, if he disapprove them, to return them to the next General Assembly with his objections. Thus imposing upon a succeeding Legislature the final disposition of bills, with the origin and passage of which it had no connection. To illustrate the evils resulting from this practice, it is only necessary to inform you, that of the large number of bills presented for my approval, within a day or two of the adjournment of the last Legislature, I am constrained by a sense of duty, to return, with my objections, twenty-three to the present Legislature, for re-consideration.

...It is apparent from the exhibit of the financial condition of the General Government, recently made public, that the wants of the Federal Treasury will demand a revision of the existing tariff laws of the United States, with a view to an increase of the revenue derivable from imports. When this revision shall take place, it is greatly to be desired, that a proper regard for the industrial interests of the country will prompt the Congress of the United States, to place her revenue laws upon such a basis, as to afford to our great mining and manufacturing interests the largest incidental protection. To substitute specific for ad valorem duties, on a certain class of articles which from their nature are of equal or nearly equal value, or to change the foreign to a home valuation, with a moderate increase of the rates imposed, would, I am satisfied, infuse new life and vigor into all the various departments of industry, and, at the same time, without imposing burdens upon the people, afford to the General Government a revenue amply sufficient for all its wants.

...The early admission of the Territory of Kansas as one of the sovereign States of the Union, under a Constitution legally enacted, and fully and fairly ratified by the direct votes of a large majority of the people of the Territory, will remove from the National Legislature a subject which has hitherto, in no inconsiderable degree, attracted the attention of the Nation; and

which, from the nature and extent of the discussions in Congress, has been productive of much crimination and regrettable animosity between the various sections of our common country. Popular Sovereignty having finally prevailed, in the full, free and fair adoption of the fundamental law of the Territory according to the wishes of the people, this vexed and dangerous question, in that Territory, may now be considered as satisfactorily and perpetually settled.

...Copies of the correspondence between the Governor of Virginia and the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the recent outrage at Harper's Ferry, are herewith transmitted to the Legislature. The letter addressed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, was addressed to Harrisburg, Virginia, and hence was not received until the first day of December, one day before the execution of John Brown; and, therefore, it was impossible to reply to it, by mail, in time to reach the Governor of Virginia before the execution. The answer was consequently sent by telegraph, which will account for its brevity and sententious character. The recent seizure of the public property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, and the invasion of the State of Virginia, by a small band of desperadoes, with an intention to excite the slave population to insurrection, have drawn attention to the dangers which beset our federal relations. It is a source of satisfaction to know that the authorities of Virginia possessed the means and the determination to punish offenders with promptness and justice; that the military force of the United States was a power immediately available to aid in putting down the outbreak against the public peace;—that the slave population were associated with their condition, and unwilling to unite with disorderly white men in acts of treason and murder;—and that the great masses of the people have no sympathy, whatever, with any attack upon the rights and institutions of any of the States; and have a deep and abiding devotion to our great and glorious Union. To us, as Pennsylvanians, it is gratifying to believe that the citizens of this Commonwealth have not, in any manner, participated in this unlawful proceeding, and to know that when some of the guilty perpetrators were arrested, within our jurisdiction, they were promptly surrendered to the justice of the offended and injured State.

...The several States of this Union are independent sovereignties, except so far as they have granted certain enumerated powers to the Federal Government. In cases not provided for in the Federal Constitution, the several States, in their relations to each other, ought to be governed by the principles which regulate the conduct of civilized nations. These principles forbid, in all nations, "every evil practice tending to excite disturbance in another State" and are founded on the maxim, that "different nations ought in time of peace, to do one another all the good they can, without prejudicing their real interests." This maxim, recognized by all civilized governments, applies with peculiar force to the several States of this Union; bound together, as they are, by a sacred compact for mutual support and protection; and, therefore, any attempt in one State, to excite insurrection in another, is an offence against all the States; because all are bound by the Constitution to put down such disturbance; and the act of Congress authorizes the President of the United States to call out the militia of the several States for the purpose. It is a high offence against the peace of our Commonwealth, for disorderly persons within our jurisdiction, to combine together for the purpose of stirring up insurrection, in any of the States; or to induce the slaves in the Southern States to abscond from their masters; and it would be proper, in my judgment, for the General Assembly to consider whether additional legislation may not be necessary to insure the prompt punishment of such offenders against our peace and security.

...In determining our relative duties towards our sister States, the morality of servitude is not an open question, for we are bound by the legal and moral obligation of the compact of the Union, under which we have been brought into existence, and preserved as independent States, as well as by the principles of international law, to respect the institutions which the laws of the several States recognize, and in no other way can we faithfully fulfil our obligations, as members of this confederacy. While I entertain no doubt that the great Republican experiment on this continent, so happily commenced, and carried forward to its present exalted position, in the eyes of the world, will continue, under the Providence of God, to be successful to the latest generation; it is the part of wisdom and patriotism to be watchful and vigilant, and to carefully guard a treasure so priceless. Let moderate counsels prevail—let a spirit of harmony and good will, and a national fraternal sentiment be cultivated among the people everywhere—North and South—and the disturbing elements which temporarily threaten our Union, will now, as they have always heretofore, assuredly pass away.

...Pennsylvania, in the past, has performed her part with unflinching firmness—let her now, and in the future, be ever ready to discharge her confederate duties with unflinching integrity. Then will her proud position, and her bold and effectively, to rebuke, and assist in crushing treason, whether it shall raise its crest in other States; in the guise of a fanatical and irrepressible conflict, between the North and the South, or assume the equally reprehensible form of nullification, secession, and a dissolution of the Union. Her central geographical position, stretching from the bay of Delaware to the lakes—with her three millions of conservative population—entitles her to say, with emphasis, to the plotters of treason, on either hand, that neither shall be permitted to succeed—that it is not in the power of either to disturb the perpetuity of this Union, cemented and sanctified as it is by the blood of our patriotic fathers—that, at every sacrifice, and at every hazard, the constitutional rights of the people and the States shall be maintained—that equal and exact justice shall be done to the North and to the South—and that these States shall be forever United.

...We, as a people, have great reason to acknowledge the Providence of God, who rules over the nations of the earth. Under His guardianship, hitherto so signally enjoyed, we feel an unabated confidence in the permanency of our free government, and look forward with cheerful hope to a future glorious destiny. In the blessings that have crowned our own

Commonwealth the past year—in the success which has accompanied all our industrial and agricultural pursuits—in the quiet and peace of our domestic homes—in all that can advance the prosperity and happiness of our people—the head of the Great Giver of all our mercies—

WILLIAM F. PACKER
We omit for want of space this week, the correspondence relative to the Harper's Ferry riot, but will give it at another time.—J. J. J.

The Author Journal
CORRESPONDENT, PA.
Thursday, October 19, 1860.
T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

...We had the pleasure of noting the organization of a Republican Club in Ellysport, and are glad to hear that you shall be head of a like organization in other townships.

...We give the Governor's Message this week, to the exclusion of almost everything else—and particularly of comments upon the document. We have a few words to say about it when we get room.

...Congress is still trying to coax itself that it ought to get organized in the benefit of the people at large, instead of remaining unorganized for the purpose of debating the question of Slave and personal affairs.

...The latest list of the killed and wounded by the Lawrence calamity (noticed last week) is as follows: Dead, 107; missing, 107; total dead, 206. Badly wounded, 109; slightly wounded, 19. Total killed and wounded, 614. The subscriptions in aid of the sufferers amount to over \$15,000.

...We hope our friends will give these petitions for Temperance and for personal liberty bill a thorough circulation, and forward to Harrisburg soon. Let us show the Legislature that the people of at least one county, are in earnest in the efforts to stop the tide of misery which flows from the sale of intoxicating drinks.

...We observe with sincere pleasure that our friend Mr. H. Cobb, late of the Tioga Agitator has become connected with the editorial corps of the Harrisburg Telegraph—an accession to the journal which will be sensibly felt by its readers and publishers, because of the well known talents, energy and independence of Mr. Cobb. We wish him a successful career in Harrisburg. The Telegraph gives daily reports of Legislative proceedings, the Record being printed in that office.

LORD MACAULEY, the English historian, died on the 28th ult., at London. He had been unwell about a fortnight from disease of the heart, but he had rallied to such an extent that his medical men did not apprehend danger. The result was, therefore, sudden and unexpected. He was only 59 years of age, and he was never married; the title becoming extinct.

PRICE CURRENT.
Corrected every Wednesday, by P. A. STEWART, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Main Street, COUDERSPORT, PA.

Apples, green, 3 bush,	\$1 00 to 1 25
do dried,	1 75 2 00
Beans,	1 25 1 50
Beeswax, 3 lb,	20
Butter,	4
Beef Hides,	5
Berries, dried, 3 quart,	10
Buckwheat, 3 bush,	48
Butter, 3 lb,	18
Cheese,	10 1/2
Corn, 3 bush,	1 00 1 25
Corn Meal, per cwt,	2 00 2 25
Eggs, 3 doz,	6 00 6 50
Flour, extra, 3 bbl,	6 25 6 50
do double extra,	12
Hams, 3 lb,	10 00 12 00
Hay, 3 ton,	12
Honey, 3 lb,	18
Lard,	4
Maple Sugar, per lb,	8
Oats, 3 bush,	4
Onions,	75 1 00
Pork, 3 bbl,	29 00 30 00
do 3 lb,	10 12
do in whole hog, 3 lb,	6
Potatoes, 3 bush,	31 1/2
Peaches, dried, 3 lb,	5
Poultry, 3 lb,	1 00 1 25
Rye, 3 bush,	1 00 1 25
Salt, 3 bbl,	2 1/2
do 3 sack,	6 00 6 50
TROUT, 3 bbl,	1 1/2 1 50
Wheat, 3 bush,	6 00 6 50
White Fish, per 3 bbl,	6 00 6 50
Wool, per lb,	23

Special Notices.
THE USE OF DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS FOR DYSPEPSIA, Flatulency, Heaviness of the Stomach, or any other Affections, is second to none in America or abroad. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of its superior condition. The numerous acknowledgments of its superiority by the proprietors testify that it cannot but prove a great cure to the afflicted, and impart vitality to the thorough system.